

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

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No. 51.

REMOVAL.

The premises on which our office was located, is in process of improvement, and we have consequently been compelled to remove—We may now be found at the N. E. corner of Charles & Baltimore sts. (entrance in Charles street) over the Auction Room—where we shall be happy to attend to the calls of our friends.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

We call the attention of our present Patrons, and the friends of Agriculture generally, to the *Prospectus* in another column, in which we propose to change our weekly to a monthly journal, and to reduce its subscription from \$2½ to \$1 per year. As all must be aware, this great reduction in price can only be justified by a very large increase of subscribers; and with the view of effectuating this latter object, we throw ourselves upon the kind feelings of those with whom it has been our good fortune to commune, weekly, for many years. If they will but go among their neighbors, and use their deserved influence,—or if that is inconsistent with their convenience, if they would appoint, on the terms offered in our prospectus, special trusty agents, for their district, town or county, to canvass the same,—the AMERICAN FARMER, the "fore-father" of the American Agricultural Press, will, in its contemplated new form, go forth from the onset clad in the strength and armour of vigorous youth, and sustain its character for usefulness. Let not, therefore, any of its friends hesitate in making an effort to add to its list; but rather let them emulate the example of the gallant Miller, during the last war, who, when asked by his commanding general, if he could not silence a British battery which was annoying our brave troops, responded—"I can try, Sir"—he did try, success crowned his generous daring, and turned the fate of the day—and so will it be with our friends, if they but devote themselves to the good work with that zeal, which so holy a labor as the advancement of the cause of agriculture should inspire. In return for any favors which may be thus bestowed, we can only tender the assurance that our endeavors to make the American Farmer worthy of public patronage, will alone be equalled by the deep sense of gratitude with which we will be impressed.

PREMIUMS.

As an additional incentive to our friends to aid us in our undertaking, we offer the following premiums, by which it will be seen, that with a little labour, they may not only render us an essential service, but secure to themselves an Agricultural Library, and may be the means of conferring upon their neighborhood and State incalculable blessings, by the extension of light and knowledge upon a science, on which the happiness and prosperity of millions of the human family are dependant. We offer: 1 copy of the new series of the "American Farmer," for one year at \$1
11 copies for \$10, (or 10 per ct. commission.)
25 copies for \$22 50 (or 10 per ct. commission.) a copy of Youatt's Cattle Doctor, (Skinner, editor,) and a copy of Bement's American Poultryer's Companion.
50 copies for \$45, and in addition to the works last men-

tioned, (Youatt and Bement's) one year's subscription to the new work by J. S. Skinner, "The Farmers' Library," price \$5, or any other work at the same rate. 75 copies for \$67 50, and 6 volumes, bound, of the American Farmer, of past years, and Youatt's Cattle Doctor. 100 copies for \$90, and in addition, 1 copy of Youatt, 1 of Bement's "Poultryer," 1 vol. Skinner's "Farmer's Library," and 6 of the past volumes of the "American Farmer"!!

By these terms it will be seen, that any gentleman who will use his influence in behalf of our work, will be enabled to pay a liberal commission to sub-agents, and at the same time secure to himself a good Farmer's library.

We again call upon our friends in Maryland, Virginia, and other States in which our paper will be most extensively circulated, to make it the medium of communication with their agricultural brethren.

HON. HENRY ELLSWORTH.

It is stated in the Newport (N. H.) Spectator that EDMOND BURKE, late member of Congress from New Hampshire, has been appointed by the President, Commissioner of Patents, has accepted the appointment, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties.

If the above shall prove to have been well founded, we are certain the great body of Agriculturists of our whole country will deplore the fact by which so good a friend has been removed from the theatre of his usefulness. Since Mr. Ellsworth has been in the Patent office, it has been his good fortune to so remodel its aims and objects, as to present in his Reports a fund of statistical information connected with the Agricultural products of the nation, as well as a store of Agricultural knowledge and facts, of the utmost value to the farming and planting interests. Having thus endeared himself by his industry, talents and devotion, to the tillers of the soil, they can but receive his ejection from the office with feelings of profound regret. He and the late third Post Master General, whose dismissal we announced a few weeks since, were justly looked upon as the Representatives of American husbandry, in the national government, not as partisans—but as men, who, by their conservative influences, had earned for themselves a nationality of character too revered to be sacrificed upon the altar of party. But it would seem that the panoply with which they were surrounded, and the claims and wishes of the agricultural public, who comprise three-fifths, or more, of our population, could not stay the torrent by which they have been overwhelmed.

TO PROTECT THE APPLE TREE FROM BORERS.—A writer in the Boston Cultivator states that a gentleman, whose apple trees were much injured by the borer, protected some of them by placing hen dung around the stem of the tree. He was led to make the experiment by observing that the only tree in his orchard that was not attacked by the borer was one in which chickens roosted.

A strong ley applied to the tree near the ground, the latter part of June, in this latitude, will destroy the egg or young worm.—Louisville Farmer.

WORK FOR MAY.

In the fulfilment of our trust, it becomes our duty to hold converse with our brethren of the plough upon the peculiar labors which is fitting to them to perform during the present month. The month which has just closed, as well as the one which preceded it, were, in this section of country, but ill suited to further the substantial toils of the farm; for during both, a withering drought for many weeks in succession prevailed, bidding defiance to every effort to upturn and prepare the earth for the reception of spring seed. Nor has this been the worst feature which characterised the weather; for intervals of intense cold have succeeded, in rapid succession, and blighted the blossoms and embryo fruit. So that between drought and frost, the hopes and prospects of the husbandman have had to endure a two-fold disappointment. But even amidst these apparent evils, he of philosophic temperament and grateful disposition may, as he ought, gather additional inducement for thankfulness; for after all, the trials by which we may be visited in this life are not allotted us without some great moral object, looking thro' the vista of time to eternity. In their chastening influences, like the lightning's vivid flash on the atmosphere, they are intended to purify and subdue the evil tendencies of our animal natures, and prepare us for those higher and more ennobling purposes, which direct the mind to the contemplation of spiritual things. Man, if always surrounded by the smiles of fortune, would lose sight of his probationary existence, and become proud and hardened of heart—hence it is, that in adversities, periodically administered, the man of true wisdom permits himself to be taught, that, among the loftiest ends of his creation, are those which are to prepare him for another world, and that the misfortunes of this, are to be viewed as beacons, to light up his pathway to that goal which should be the cherished aim of his every aspiration and hope. Deriving consolation from such reflections as these, let us view the past in feelings of thankfulness and gratitude, and strive to merit, by our conduct in future, that the earth should crown our labors for the season with abundance. Thus armed, and animated by the firm resolution to deserve success, let us go industriously to work to improve time through its every revolution. If we do this, we may dispel all fear of the result from our imaginations, for although "the battle is not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift," He who watches the ascent of the eagle and the fall of the sparrow, will, if we merit it, crown our exertions by an award of an ample measure of justice.

Relying on our deservings to vouchsafe their recompense, let us at once see what demands our immediate attention

ON THE FARM.

Corn—As the season has been inauspicious for such labors, we feel certain that much corn remains to be planted, we, therefore, enjoin upon all who may be thus situated, to proceed at once to get it in; and to remember, that in the preparation of the soil, whether we regard manuring, ploughing, harrowing or rolling, there is no crop that will repay our care with a more generous measure. In a

fertile soil, well tended, with a suitable exposure, we risk nothing in saying, there is none that will remunerate with greater certainty; but to ensure a large yield none of the necessary appliances must be omitted. The corn plant may be said to be a voracious feeder, and to delight in a cleanly field, free from weeds and grass, with a soil kept at all times open to the refreshing influences of sun, air, rain and dew; and he who may desire to raise a large yield must take the precaution to put a sufficient number of stalks in the ground, for unless they be there to bear the fruit, it will be in vain to look for it. Comparative close planting, therefore, is a necessary prerequisite to the attainment of such an end. We say this, because reason tells us we are right, and because experience, the greatest of all teachers, sustain us in the correctness of the opinion. We know that a dread is entertained against close planting, lest the plants be "burnt up," as the phrase has it; we, however, entertain no such fears: our philosophy, as well as our reason, teach us, that by multiplying the plants, which may stand on any given quantity of ground, so as to produce a moderate degree of shade, we prevent, to a certain extent, the escape of the moisture of the earth by evaporation, and thus retain it for the benefit of the crop. We have seen adjoining fields, the one planted $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2, the other $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$, two stalks in the hills in either, and while the former was measurably preserved from the wilting effect of drought, the latter suffered to a very great extent from that cause. If the ground be well manured, ploughed deep, and thoroughly pulverized by harrowing and rolling, and care be taken not to lacerate the roots after the plants attain any considerable size, we should never look to close planting as the cause of firing. But if the roots be cut asunder with the plough, nothing less than the blight of the blades can reasonably be expected. Despoil the plant of its roots, and how are its stalk, blades and fruit to derive its sustenance from the earth? it has no other medium to take up its feed from thence, and for lack of nourishment, it must, of necessity, wither.

With these hints upon the subject of Corn, we shall call your attention to

Millet.—As it is possible that the season may conduce to a short crop of grass, we would recommend the sowing of Millet. If sown about the middle of this month, in fertile ground, or ground made so by manure, it will produce from 2 to 4 tons of good hay, besides from 15 to 30 bushels of good grain to the acre, which when ground or chopt, will make a most nourishing feed for stock of all kinds. If hay be the object, the Millet should be cut when the grain first begins to turn yellow at the top. If grain be the object, the time for cutting is when about one half the head has turned yellow.

Fall Potatoes.—It will be best to get these in by the middle of the month. At all events, their planting should not be delayed beyond the latter end of the month—and to guard against the rot, a mixture of lime and salt should be strewn over the vines, say 2 bushels of the former and one of the latter, immediately after the first working. We do not risk the opinion that even this precaution would preserve them from the rot; but this we will say,—that, if any thing will act as a preventive, these minerals will. From all we have read upon the subject, we are inclined to believe, that a specific for the potato rot has yet to be discovered.

The potato sets, as cut, ought to be covered with plaster, and put away in a room to allow time for the plaster to dry on the cut part before they are planted.

In preparing the ground, the drills should be made three feet apart, in the bottom of which manure should be strewn pretty thickly, then drop the sets in ten inches apart, taking care to sprinkle lime over them, that done, turn a slight furrow on either side so as to cover them from one to two inches deep.

When the potatoes are about coming up, run the harrow over them, so as to smooth down the hill and destroy the weeds and grass which may have sprung up. When the potato plants come up, and are a few inches high, turn a furrow from them, running the plough pretty close to the vines, and return it, on either side, taking care to lay the furrow flat at top, then apply the mixture of salt and lime as we have before stated; and if any weeds or grass remain that could not be reached by the plough, let these be removed by the hoe.

Three such workings will be sufficient, at intervals of two or three weeks apart.

Unless the ground be very stiff and subject to retain water, the furrow should be laid flat at each working.

In ploughing, the ploughman should be made to plough

deep, and afterwards to pulverize the ground well, as the deeper and finer the tilth, the greater will be the pasturage of the roots, and the less danger will there be of their suffering from either drought or a superabundance of water.

Carrots, Parsnips and Beets.—The seeds of all of these roots may be sown in all this month, the sooner the better; and in the selection of soil it should be born in mind, that a deep sandy loam, moderately dry, suits each of them best. The manure to be applied should be well rotted, as long manure is not suited to their natures.

Sweet Potatoes.—This root should be got in as early this month as possible.

Fruit Trees.—Rub the bark well with a hard brush; then wash them with a solution made of 2 lbs. Potash and 4th of Salt, dissolved in 10 gallons of water. About the 1st June, make a mixture as follows:—boil 2 lbs. of leaf tobacco in a gallon of water, until reduced to half gallon, pour it off into a vessel, add 5 gallons of good soft soap and 2 lbs. flour of sulphur; stir the whole well together, and paint the body of the trees with it from the earth up to the limbs.

Melons of all kinds should be forthwith planted.

Pumpkins.—If you desire to have good rich fall butter, prepare an acre or so of ground, by deep ploughing and thorough harrowing, form hills 8 feet apart, into each of which put a shovel of good well rotted manure, then plant Pumpkin seed, and finish by sowing plaster and ashes, in equal portions over the tops of the hills. As soon as your pumpkins are up, for several mornings, in succession, strew plaster over them while the leaves are wet with dew. If you have no plaster, ashes will answer in its stead.

Working Cattle.—Feed well; pay attention to the bedding of these animals, and be sure to have them curried and whisped every evening after their labors are performed.

IN THE GARDEN.

Cabbages.—Sow the seed of your fall cabbages.

Cauliflowers, Brocoli, &c. These may now be sown.

Peas.—Plant a bed of these to succeed your early ones.

Beans.—Plant beans of every description, as early as possible.

Celery.—Sow Celery Seed.

Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Okra.—The plants of these should be set out without the least delay.

Radishes, Lettuce, Small Salading of all kinds, and pot and medical herbs of every variety, may now be sown or set out.

Dahlias.—Set out the bulbs of Dahlias. Select a deep loam, dig it deep, pulverizing it well, then dig out a hole about nine inches in diameter, and six inches deep: in this hole put two inches of a compost made of rich mould and good well rotted manure, place your bulb therein, and cover it over not more than an inch; that done, sow equal parts of plaster and ashes over the top, and if you keep the ground clean and well stirred, you may depend on a splendid bloom.

Annual Flower Seeds, of all kinds, may now be sown.

Should the season be a dry one, see that your vegetables and flowers are watered twice a week just before sundown. For your Dahlias use Soap Suds. Be careful, to fill your garden with every kind of vegetables, and pot and medicine herbs; and be as attentive to keep the earth well stirred and free from weeds.

If you take pride in your garden—see daily, that your gardener faithfully does what he ought to do, and depend on it that your eyes will be equal to the labor of a pair of hands, as watchfulness in the master always begets faithfulness in his man.

REMEDY AGAINST THE CURCULIO.—A correspondent writes us as follows:—"The Curculio, or green moth, which commences its ravages on the plum about the first week in June, by depositing its eggs in plums, while the fruit is yet in an infant state, can be easily exterminated by preparing a mixture made in the proportion of a bushel of wood ashes, to a quart of soot and half a pound of sulphur, applied in the morning while the dew is yet on the fruit, in sufficient quantity to coat the tree." The remedy presented is a very easy one, and if effectual, will be of great value. The Curculio has long and justly been considered one of the most troublesome depredators on the fruit orchard, and its destruction is a "consummation devoutly to be wished."—*Maine Cult.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

By the Author of the "Book of Embroidery."

For Housewives.—We give a few receipts this month in various little matters of housewifery which, though simple, often are forgotten and cannot be found when wanted.

To Cleanse Gloves without Wetting.—Lay the glove upon a clean board, make a mixture of dried fulling-earth and powdered alum, and pass them over on each side with a common stiff brush; then sweep it off, and sprinkle them well with dry bran and whitening and dust them well, this, if they be not exceedingly greasy, will render them quite clean, but if they are much soiled take out the grease with crumbs of toasted bread, and powder of burnt bone; then pass them over with a woollen cloth dipped in fulling-earth or alum powder; and in this manner they can be cleansed without wetting, which frequently shrinks and spoils them.

To Scour Clothes, Coats, Pellisses, &c.—If a black, blue or brown coat, dry two ounces of fuller's earth, and pour on it sufficient boiling water to dissolve it, and plaster with it the spots of grease: take a pennyworth of bullock's gall, mix with it half a pint of stale urine, and a little boiling water; with a hard brush dipped in this liquor, brush spotted places. Then dip the coat in a bucket of cold spring water. When nearly dry, lay the nap right and pass a drop of oil of olives over the brush to finish it.

If grey, drab, fawns, or maroons, cut yellow soap in thin slices, and pour water upon it to moisten it. Rub the greasy and dirty spots of the coat. Let it dry a little, and then brush it with warm water, repeating, if necessary, as at first, and use water a little hotter: rinse several times, in warm water, and finish as before.

To Extract Grease Spots from Silks and Colored Muslins.—Scrape French chalk, put it on the grease spot, and hold it near the fire or over a warm iron, or water plate, filled with boiling water. The grease will melt, and the French chalk absorb it, brush or rub it off. Repeat if necessary.

To take Stains out of Silk.—Mix together in a phial, two ounces of essence of lemon, one ounce of oil turpentine.

Grease and other spots in silks, are to be rubbed gently with a linen rag dipped in the above composition.

To take Stains out of Mahogany.—Mix six ounces of spirits of salts, and half an ounce of rock salt of lemons (powdered) together. Drop a little on the stain, and rub it with with a cork till it disappears. Wash off with cold water.

For the Boudoir.—The following receipts will be found useful:

Cold Cream for the Complexion.—Take an ounce of oil of sweet almonds, and half a drachm of each, of white wax and spermaceti, with a little balm. Melt these ingredients in a glazed pipkin, over hot ashes, and pour the solution into a marble mortar; stir it with the pestle until it becomes smooth and cold, then add gradually an ounce of rose or orange flower water; stir all the mixture till incorporated to resemble cream. This pomatum renders the skin at once supple and smooth.

Common Almond Paste.—Take six pounds of fresh almonds. Blanch and beat in a stone mortar, with a sufficient quantity of rose water; add a pound of finely drained honey, and mix the whole together. Exceedingly good for the hands.

Perfume for Gloves.—Take a damask or rose scent, half an ounce, the spirit of cloves and mace, each a drachm; frankincense, a quarter of an ounce. Mix them together, and lay them in papers, and when hard, press the gloves; they will take the scent in twenty-four hours, and hardly ever lose it.

To Perfume Clothes.—Take of oven-dried best cloves, cedar and rhubarb wood, each one ounce, beat them to powder and sprinkle them in a box or chest, where they will create a most beautiful scent, and preserve the apparel against moths.

Almond Paste.—Take of blanched sweet almonds one pound, blanched bitter ditto, half a pound, sugar half a pound. Beat up with orange flower water.

For the Kitchen.—We append a few receipts for the kitchen.

Method of Preserving Grapes.—Take a cask or barrel, inaccessible to the external air, and put into it a layer of grapes well cleaned, and gathered in the afternoon of a dry day, before they are perfectly ripe. Proceed thus with alternate layers of bran and grapes, till the barrel is

full, taking care that the grapes do not touch each other and to let the last layer be of bran; then close the barrel so that the air may not be able to penetrate, which is an essential point. Grapes thus packed, will keep nine or even twelve months. To restore them to their freshness, cut the end of the stalk of each bunch of grapes, and put that of white grapes into red wine, as you would put flowers into water, to revive or keep them fresh.

To Restore Bad Yeast.—Mix with it a little flour, sugar, salt, brandy, and beer, and these will confer on it the qualities of good yeast. Good yeast may also be made by adding the same mixture to the grounds of ale.

Preserving Vinegar for Domestic Purposes.—Cork it up in glass bottles, set them on the fire with cold water, and as much hay or straw as will prevent them from knocking together; when the water nearly boils, take off the pan, and let the bottles remain in the ley a quarter of an hour. Vinegar thus prepared never loses its virtue, though kept many years, or occasionally left uncovered, and is peculiarly suitable for pickles.

To join Glass together.—Melt a little isinglass in spirits of wine, adding thereto about a fifth part of water, and using a gentle heat; when perfectly melted and mixed, it will form a transparent glue, which will unite glass so that the fracture will be hardly perceived.

For the Garden.—As appropriate to the month we give the following:

Alpine Strawberry.—The process consists of sowing the seed on a moderate hot-bed in the beginning of April, and removing the plants, as soon as they have acquired sufficient strength, to beds in the open ground. They will begin to blossom after midsummer, and afford an abundant autumnal crop. This strawberry ought always to be treated as annual plants.

CULTURE OF ROOTS.

The following communication made to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society by that unflinching and accomplished husbandman, the Hon. James Gowen, speaks so plainly, by its detail of results, of the advantages of the root culture, that we deem it unnecessary to say more than to ask our brethren to read it:

"To the Committee on Crops:

GENTLEMEN.—As the year is drawing to a close, I take leave to pay my usual respects on the occasion, by way of showing what I have been doing in the department under your supervision since you last heard from me, and of claiming your attention to some of the following crops, in hopes they may be found worthy of distinction.

You are all aware, that in consequence of keeping so large a stock of cattle, my farm is principally under grass, and that I raise but little grain. If premiums had been offered for the best fields of grass, I should have competed successfully, I think, with thirty acres of *Timothy*. The early grasses, *clover* and *orchard*, were not so good; I housed, however, some one hundred and twenty to thirty tons, first crop hay.

Of *Corn*, I had but seven acres, the yield very good in view of the impoverished state of the land, it being two small lots adjoining some land of mine which from its condition for years, was a standing reproach to the neighborhood. It came into my possession last spring, and I had barely time to plough and seed it.

I had no *wheat*, except two acres of *spring wheat*, the seed of which was presented to me by Mr. Butman, of Dixmont, Maine. It ripened well—is not yet threshed; I cannot therefore report the precise yield, nor its quality as to flour.

Of *Rye*, I had eight acres, in with orchard grass and clover. The field had been under grass the three previous years. Your Committee saw the crop while growing, and in sheaf. It was a beautiful field of Rye, the style of culture was such as gratified every practiced eye. Nothing, I think, in stubble, can exceed the setting of the the young grass and clover, which I think will prove an object of attraction to the farmer, next summer.

Of *Roots*, I had four acres of *Mercer Potatoes*, planted between the 18th and 26th of April, in drills. Manure, barn yard: yield over two hundred bushels to the acre. Quality, very good.

Carrots, over half an acre in drill, twenty inches apart, sowed last week in April. Manure, a dressing well rotted barnyard, with one application of liquid manure. The patch was 260 feet long, 100 feet wide, equal to two roods

and 19 perches. The yield 588 bushels, averaging 900 bushels to the acre.

Sugar Parsnips about a half an acre, in drills, sowed first week in May. Manured and treated the same as the carrots: crop still in the ground: I compute the yield at seven hundred bushels to the acre.

Sugar Beets, over one acre, in drills, sowed from 15th to 18th May. Drills; two feet six inches apart; manured same as the carrots and parsnips; yield nine hundred and seventy-two bushels of sixty lbs. each, to the acre.

Turnips, three acres and a half, sowed on 8th August, broad cast, with timothy seed, yield computed at 25 bushels. The turnips were uniformly large, and the grass is well set.

For years I have urged upon our farmers in this neighborhood, the necessity of turning their attention to root crops, and have for the same period demonstrated their utility by practical results. The present is but another proof, with the many I have heretofore furnished, of the utility of this culture, especially, in the view of the high and increasing value of land in the vicinity of the city, and where the keeping of large stocks of dairy cattle is so indispensable. It is a reproach, indeed a serious affliction, that so much of the milk served to the city is produced from such feed as is procured at the distilleries and breweries; such trash is unnatural to the habits and functions of cattle. Cattle thus fed, become diseased, their secretions are impure, of which the citizens are not aware, and seldom inspect, or inquire into the state of the dairy, whence they obtain their supplies—they but too generally think of the price of the milk, without reference to quality. Milk with them is milk, if it be not a shade darker than blue, and thus through carelessness or ill directed economy, they may be found administering to their children daily, a vitiated fluid, strongly impregnated with deleterious matters, that cannot fail to exert pernicious influence on the health and dispositions of their offspring. This subject is worthy the special attention of our Society. I shall however revert to it again on some more fitting occasion, the subject being important to the interests of the farmer as well as to the health of our fellow citizens, who depend upon us for so large a portion of the necessities of life. It is true, we have accomplished much, as our crops, our cattle and our markets abundantly prove. But the inhumanity in the treatment of cattle, and the quality of some of the milk, served to the cities, present strong claims to the justice and intelligence of our society. Let any one compare a cup of milk taken from a cow fed in the winter on her natural food—well cured grass, and well matured roots, such as sugar beets, turnips, sugar parsnips, &c., and compare it with that taken from an animal, whose secretions are excited by the fermented and filthy slops of a distillery or brew house, and he will find as much difference as there is between a bad cider, and a pure and generous wine.

In the spirit of improvement, and kindness, I would invite those who feed from the distilleries and breweries to look at this statement, and calculate, whether it would not be even cheaper to cultivate two or three acres of roots for winter feed than to waste time and money upon that, which invariably must impair the constitution and health of their cattle.

From 1 acre Sugar Beets, I have 972 bushels.

" 1/2 "	Sugar Parsnips,	350 "
" 1/2 "	Carrots,	495 "
" 3/4 "	Turnips,	2500 "

Marking 4217 bushels allowing 60 lbs. to the bushel. In round numbers, one hundred and fifteen tons of wholesome juicy food, from five and a half acres of land.

Respectfully,

JAMES GOWEN.

Mount Airy, 20th Dec. 1844.

From the New York Farmer and Mechanic.

SOILING CATTLE.

Soiling means "the practice of supporting animals in summer season with green food, cut daily, and given to them in the houses, stalls or yards." The advantages of the practice are the following:

1. The saving of land.
2. The saving of fencing.
3. The economizing of food.
4. The better condition and greater comfort of the cattle.
5. The saving of manure.

In England, soiling is practiced considerably. The

saving of land by it, is considered amply sufficient to repay an extra labor, leaving the manure out of the question.

Three quarters of an acre is found sufficient to supply one cow, on the soiling system, while in pasturing, one and a half is required.

In America, but little has been done to settle the question whether subsoling is suitable to this country. Mr. Pell, of Pelham, N. Y., has pursued soiling, and his experience fully bears out the advantages above stated. He says eight acres will afford more and better food than forty pastured; and the manure saved is sufficient to pay the interest of a large farm.

In Massachusetts, soiling has been followed for many years. The Hon. Josiah Quincy says: "At the end of the soiling season—from June to November—I had \$200 worth of manure, and had kept 20 head of cattle on 17 acres;—by pasturing, I had to allow 50 acres for 15 head. By soiling, had my stock in prime condition, a full supply of milk all the season, saved all expense on cross fences, not requiring one rod of interior fence on my whole farm, while previously I had 1600 rods of fencing, and paid \$60 yearly for repairs. The additional expense I had gone to in cutting the food, in soiling, and giving it to the animals, amounted to \$163. My manure alone paid for this. I have practiced soiling for six years, and no consideration would induce me to abandon it."

"On the farm of the Mc Lean Asylum, (Charlestown,) thirteen cows and seven horses are kept, although the land under cultivation is only about 20 acres; and yet hay is sold. Mr. G. E. Adams, of Medford, soils his stock, being convinced of its great superiority over pasturing."

Mr. Newhall, of Dorchester, also keeps a large stock on the soiling system.

For a very excellent article on soiling, see Journal of Agricultural Society, vol. 3, page 318.

I think the introduction of soiling cannot but be attended with immense advantage.

I would draw the attention of farmers to the admirable soiling qualities of Lucerne. This plant is perfectly adapted to this climate—cuts four or five times every season—stands the winter better than clover—is ready for cutting in the spring earlier than any other grass, and gives excellent milk. It has been cultivated in New York for some years, though its introduction is as yet rather limited. In support of this, and with regard to its other properties, so valuable to our farmers, I refer to Buel's Farmer's Companion, p. 211; Cultivator, January, 1844; Mass. Agricul. Society's Journal, vol. 9, pp. 24, 25; Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, vol. 1, 254; New England Farmer, August, 1844.

THOMAS KERR.

CROPS.—The Ohio State Journal says a partial examination and inquiry satisfies it, that the fruit is mostly destroyed, and that the wheat fields are suffering severely from the long protracted drought. It adds:

"Several fields of Wheat in the neighborhood of this city have been abandoned as worthless; and in most of the fields it has a sickly yellow appearance. To our surprise, the apple buds were so much injured by the frosts, that some of our largest and most valuable orchards in this vicinity will scarcely yield more than enough fruit to supply the families of the owners. The destruction extended even to the latest varieties of the apple. On the hills there is a prospect of a light yield; the latter fruits escaping the frost. The peaches are nearly all destroyed. We hear of very few in this section. The cherries have escaped most surprisingly, and promise a fair yield."

From Northern Ohio the accounts are by no means so gloomy. There is hardly time to say as yet, what the next crop promises. But we incline to the opinion, if we have rain, (and it is visiting us partially,) that the crop will be a good one as regards grain.

FOOT ROT.—C. W. S., in the English Agricultural Gazette, directs that the hoof be cut away sufficiently at the lower part to permit the escape of any matter that may be confined, and that the diseased part be touched, by means of a feather, with a little hydrochloric acid, which may be repeated if any fungus flesh grows on the part; if otherwise, the sore may be dressed daily with a powder composed of equal parts of sulphate of copper, alum fine charcoal, and Armenian bole. The sheep must be kept in a clean dry place—dirt and moisture are prejudicial.—*Albany Cultivator*.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.—We feel indebted to our esteemed correspondent, the Hon. William Carmichael, for the response to a request which we made a few weeks since. The testimony of so observant a farmer, and one so competent and impartial withal, in behalf of subsoil ploughing, is of primary importance. There is one remark which our correspondent makes that requires a passing word. He observes:

"I do not think the subsoil plough can be used with safety when the corn is in an advanced state."

According to our views it can only be used in safety at the time of breaking up the ground, when it should follow in the furrow of the ordinary plough, its office being to loosen the subsoil some eight or ten inches below the depth of the furrow, without displacing or turning up any of the soil beneath.

WORMS IN THE GROWING WHEAT.—We have received from the Hon. James A. Pearce, of Kent co. Md., a few stalks of wheat, which, upon opening the stems just above the junction with the roots, we found to be infested with a thin whitish worm, in size about the thickness of fine cambric thread, and about the 32d part of an inch in length. Some fields of wheat in Kent county, we regret to learn, have been much injured by this insect. We believe the destruction of these depredators might be effected by sowing a bushel of salt to the acre, the which, on being dissolved by the first rain, would be taken up by the rootlets into the general system of the plants, and thus give the hidden enemy his quietus as certainly as though it were to be done with a bodkin. The salt too, would serve to attract and give fixity to the ammonia of the atmosphere, and thus contribute to provide pabulum to the wheat in its after growth.

WHO AND WHAT HAVE I SEEN.

I have seen a farmer's wife take the last 20 bushels of wheat from the granary to purchase a new dress, when her husband at the same time had an execution standing against him.

I have seen farmers that could go twenty miles to a political meeting, but would not go five to an agricultural one.

I have seen farmers that had but little except "dog fence," but I could not see that they had better crops than those that had good rail or board fence.

I have seen farmers that burned their straw, when threshing their grain in the fall, and go begging the same article before spring, to keep their stock alive.*

I have seen a farmer that travelled one hundred and four miles in the course of a year, to use his neighbor's grindstone, when two days' labor would purchase one that would last ten years.†

I have seen a farmer's wife that would prefer sour cream and a "visit," to sweet cream and home.‡

* We insert the above not because we approve of the moral which each of the incidents narrated would inculcate; but with the view of commenting upon such as appear to us to require it. We copy it from Gov. Hill's "Monthly Visitor" published in Concord, New Hampshire; and whether the evil practices he deprecates, exists in that state or not, we will not undertake to affirm or deny. But it appears to us too unnatural a proposition to deserve credence, that any farmer could perpetrate an act of such utter stupidity, as would be the burning of his straw at threshing time, when his own common sense would so plainly impress its value upon his mind as food and litter for his stock and as material for making manure. Even if he were guilty of the folly once, the repulsiveness of begging would, we opine, cure him of the criminal weakness, of presenting himself, a second time, in so ungracious a position, as would be that of a mendicant at the door of his neighbor.

† The custom of borrowing implements and tools of husbandry, is, we are aware, of too common occurrence, and is one which is "more honored in the breach than in the observance," as it is alike the duty and the interest of every farmer, to provide himself with an ample supply of both—and we will here remark that there is no more useful appendage about the barn-yard than a grindstone, as well sharpened implements and tools reduce at least twenty five per cent of most of the labor of the farm, besides adding largely to its comforts and pleasures. We think, however, that there is more of poetry than reality in the number of miles which Governor Hill has made his grindstone borrower perform within a year.

‡ If Governor Hill has "seen a farmer's wife that would prefer sour cream and a visit, to sweet cream and home," he has indeed seen a rare bird, one of a genus which can only be seen by the aid of a very strong magnifying glass. To be serious—we have seen many farmers wives, but we have yet to see the first, that would wilfully neglect the duties of the household. Woman is proverbial for her faithfulness—for her truth and devotion to her duties. If there be one among them who neglect them—our life on it, she has an ample apology in the example and treatment of her consort, for it is one of the most cherished aims of woman, bound by the conjugal ties, to more than fulfil the obligations resting upon her. In meeting out her duties, she plays not the part of a miser, but fills the measure with a lavish—nay, with a prodigal hand. In deciding between her own pleasures and comforts, and those of her husband and children, all selfish considerations are cast to the winds. Their interests, their pleasures, and their happiness, form in her eyes, as it were, Medean laws, which, from their unchangeable nature, she has graven where, while life lasts, they will derive renewed freshness and vigor—where, in singleness of purpose and design, they will increase in volume, and strength, and power: and let what else decay that may, they will bloom on with the beauty of the evergreen:—and why should they not?—are they not nurtured amidst the purest affections, tended with the holiest care,—and do they not imbibe their nutriment from the fount of a woman's heart?

Correction.—Our valued friend of the *New England Farmer* reminds us that Dr. Jackson's able lecture which appeared in our paper on the 9th and 16th of April, originally appeared in his journal and should have been credited to it. How the *Boston Cultivator* came to be credited with it we cannot divine; we are certain we gave the proper credit at the time we gave out the copy. While we regret the circumstance, we ask our friend Breck to be assured that it was farthest from our thoughts to do him injustice.

COTTON PLANTING INTEREST.—An old subscriber, residing a few miles below Charleston, S. C., in a letter enclosing us two years' subscription for the *American Farmer*, thus speaks of the disastrous condition of the Cotton Planting interest in his State:

"We have not recovered from the Cotton Mania yet. As an instance, this farm,* on which I reside, is on an elevated situation, upon a beautiful river, nine miles from Charleston. The house contains 11 rooms, two tier of double piazzas with fluted columns, and embowered in trees most tastefully planted, surrounded with flowers and gardens beautifully arranged, I offer for sale and cannot get \$2000 for it. The soil is excellent and may be made what you please, as marl abounds to the surface from 66 to 72 per cent. in strength, agreeably to Mr. Ruffin's Report—where you have nothing to do but to load your carts and spread it on the land. You will naturally say,—why not improve it yourself? It is a cotton plantation, and time has made me what luxury has made my neighbours and countrymen."

We sincerely deplore the existence of so inauspicious a state of affairs as that depicted by our venerable corres-

pondent; but we do think the corrective would be an easy matter—by diversifying their products—by cultivating more grain, as Corn, Wheat, Barley and Rye—by raising Madder, Indigo, sowing more Grass seed, and decreasing their Cotton culture, a few years would restore a healthful condition of things. It is certainly the over supply of cotton which has reduced its market value. With the facilities afforded of procuring marl, our friend might, by a judicious course of rotation, with the aid of clover to be ploughed in, make his farm a garden spot, and be thereby enabled to grow more pounds of cotton on one acre than he now does on three. We are aware that the sunny South is supposed to be uncongenial to clover, but if sown with orchard grass, which, by its over-topping nature, would protect it from the direct rays of the sun, we have no doubt, that clover could be grown there. Besides marl, all grounds which have been long subjected to an exhausting course of culture, require something to restore the humus which have been extracted by the crops grown thereon,—and this could be done by ploughing in clover.—Fields which may have been much impoverished, should, before being sown down in grass, have a crop or two of buckwheat, cow peas, or broadcast corn ploughed in.

*To judge of the cheapness or dearness of his plantation, our friend should have apprised us, how many acres is comprised within its limits.

CROPS.—From every present indication, there is a probability of a full crop of Wheat this season. In Maryland, and more particularly in the western counties of the State, the crops are represented as unusually forward for this period of the year, and high expectations are entertained of an abundant yield of every kind of grain.

A P. P. C. from the FOUNDER to the EDITOR of the AMERICAN FARMER.

Steam-Boat George Washington, Capt. Trippe, }
22d April, 1845. }

Notes on SHELL-BANKS, on the Chesapeake and its tributaries, and on SEA SAND as Manure.

Among the signs of improvidence on the part of those who reside on our salt-water courses, are those which indicate their general neglect to avail themselves of the manures, or the materials for manure, with which the shores of their Rivers and Creeks abound. These consist among other things of salt-marsh-mud, sea-ore, salt water sand, and above all, of the shell-banks, all of which even the sand aforesaid, constitute rich manures, if not in themselves, when combined with other fertilizers, as lime, and ashes, and gypsum, and with soils that are destitute of the ingredients these materials contain. Of these materials the most palpable, and the one whose fertilizing properties will not be disputed, is the immense banks of oyster shells, some of them altogether above high-water mark, and others extending into the river, but exposed high and dry, at low tides—and where they are not thus exposed, they are to be had from large fields of oysters, and oyster shells, that may be taken up as fast as a man can dip his tongs in the water, raising each time as many as he can well lift. These neglected deposits of oyster-shells, that contain almost their weight in pure lime, generally lie along the shores of stiff clay lands, that from their very texture and composition, are susceptible of being most benefitted by the application of such manure. I know of such beds on West River in Maryland, and in many places along all the rivers embosomed in the Chesapeake bay, which are never availed of, enough to fertilize thousands of acres. After a strong north-wester, at low tide, acres of solid masses of shells, and small oysters and rich mud, compact enough to bear the weight of a cart and team, rise into view, yet never are the Farmers with their carts seen on the shores, hauling away these shells to be applied, as they are, or to be calcined; which might be done, at almost no expense, by piling them up into immense masses of alternate shells and pine and other brush, of which the quantity along the same shores is abundant, and seemingly provided for that very purpose. I am aware of the real difficulty of making manure in our country, on account of the dearness of labour—but here there is no making to be done—Nature has made it to

our hand, and he who cannot command the labour to cart out and spread it, had better give up farming as a business, and betake himself to—to what—to his wits? Alas such men are soon brought to their wits' ends—They had as well at once acknowledge their laziness—their want of enterprise—their aversion to turn aside from the old beaten track, which is leading, over a wide region of our country, to impoverishment of land and purse. Indisposition to honest labour, expensive habits, and luxurious living, and the "spoils" system in politics, practised by both parties, are driving all our young men to hunt for unmanly employments in the towns, or for small offices, to be held in servile and abject dependence on the breath of small men! When will our noble old States, Maryland and Virginia, glorious in the talents, chivalry, patriotism and catholic spirit of our ancestors, magnificent in their climate and scenery, and rich in all the natural advantages and resources with which God ever blessed a people—When will these dear old States have touched bottom in their downward course of exhaustion, and smile, and grow fat again, with verdure and fertility! When will general education and popular intelligence and hardy industry, repair the ravages of improvident culture, and the blight of baleful institutions! But, here we are, just rounding into the mouth of the Patapsco, and I must hasten to transcribe some passages from a book, that has served to shorten my passage across the bosom of the finest inland Bay in the world—It was for that only that I took my pen, as what I was reading reminded me of the improvidence to which I at first reverted. The author is speaking of the *shell-banks* in Ireland, and the diligence and effect with which they are there utilized:—

"The shell banks of Lough Foyle form, when the tide is out, extensive flats, which are firm enough to be walked on without inconvenience, and they are resorted to, by numerous boats, for loads of shells, and though this system has been pursued, for more than a century, they exhibit no appearance of a failure in the supplies. The shells hitherto examined, are all of recent species, and it becomes a question, whence they came?"

"There are engaged, in raising the shells 285 men for 26 weeks, at 10s. £3,265
50 boys at 6s. 300

The cost of the above is thus £3,565

"There are annually employed about 94 boats, of tonnage from below eight, to sixty tons. The aggregate of 41 of the largest boats, is 1306 tons. The total quantity of shells raised each summer is about 59,496 tons, which on the shore, immediately opposite the bank, sell for 1s. per ton; but at Derry and Strabane, for 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ton. Altogether Capt. P. considers the shell banks of Lough Foyle to be worth £5000 per annum, to the country. They are particularly useful in bringing bad lands into cultivation, and in *ameliorating stiff wet clays*, deficient in calcareous matter, being applied at the rate of from thirty to sixty barrels to the acre. They are *preferred to lime*, as warming, and *brutling* the land."

One extract more, and that about *Sea Sand as a manure*—

"The annual amount of sea sand mixed for manure, in Oyster-haven, an inconsiderable creek near to Cork-harbour, is about 57,000 tons. The whole amount raised in that vicinity is over 1,000,000 of tons. Much of that raised in Cork harbour is, after a water carriage of 10 or 12 miles, taken into the country on one horse cars, by working farmers, a distance of *ten and twelve miles*, over *hilly roads*, which affords a strong evidence in favour of its value as a manure. It is not however to be supposed, that the raising of sand, on the coast, is confined to those places, already mentioned. Every strand, nook and bay, to which access can be had by either a horse with panniers, (baskets one on each side of him) or a cart, is taxed to supply its quota of sand, and in many places of small extent, I have seen over fifty carts taking it at low water, that which is raised then being considered the best, and only inferior to that which is dredged.

"The amount of carbonate of lime, contained in the sand, varies considerably: some, of a dark blue colour, from Oyster Haven, which I tried a few years ago, contained 65 per cent."

So much, Mr. Editor, for *shell-banks* and *sea-sand*, as manure! The sand is carried you perceive 12 miles in row-boats, and then hauled, in one horse carts, ten miles more, over a hilly country! With such toil, what might not be made of our Chesapeake bay and River Shores,

from which our people are fleeing away to Oregon—to Texas—to California—to the Lord knows where, for they seem themselves neither to know nor care.

Suppose the large land-holders, and leading men of Maryland and Virginia, would "lay their heads together" to draw emigrants from Europe into the Chesapeake bay, and have at hand the agents, and the means of informing them of the agricultural and social advantages of the old States on and south of the Chesapeake, as well on this side, as along the line of their mountains! Would it not greatly enhance their strength and wealth? Let guide-books be prepared to inform them of the salubrity of our climate, cheapness of land, convenience to market, to schools and to churches. Who knows what might not be achieved by an association of intelligence and public spirit, for that purpose. These guide books might be placed in the hands of agents in foreign ports to be distributed among persons actually coming or disposed to emigrate to the country, just as the same thing is now done to carry all immigrants by the New York public works to the West. Can any man with a spark of patriotism in his bosom, look without mortification, at the map of Maryland and Virginia, and there see whole counties *declining in population*; which seem destined by nature to serve only as a large garden, for cities containing in the aggregate a million of inhabitants, and increasing at the rate of 100,000 a year!—with navigable water-courses, making so many natural canals, to every man's door! Can any man, I repeat, alive to the credit and welfare of his state, look on the total neglect and unproductiveness of these great advantages, without a feeling of surprise and mortification? What would not Yankee enterprise, and Dutch industry, make of such a country? Once more I repeat, let him but *look at the map and the soil*—The great markets, and the cheap conveyances, that lead to them, with a climate that perfects fruit and vegetables at least three weeks or a month in advance of New-York, and explain to me if he can, in any way that does not reflect disparagingly on its inhabitants, how it is that such a region instead of going backwards, is not the most rising, populous and prosperous portion of the United States? I could point out some of the causes of its paralysis. If some are hidden, or lie deeper below, others again lie on the surface. I would designate one powerful drawback on its progress in wealth and population for which the natural elements and resources are so numerous and fruitful, but the public mind is not yet ready to stare the truth in the face—A drawback that like the repulsive features, and misanthropic temper of Bethlehem Gabor, in one of Godwin's novels, "carries about it, an atmosphere of repulsion beyond which no mortal [Northern man] ever dares to penetrate."

Of what does it avail, that we deprecate and stigmatise as a prejudice, this obvious reluctance to purchase in, and re-settle and fertilize and populate these old Southern grain growing States, teeming as they are, with so many and such rare temptations to agricultural enterprise and capital? Prejudice or not, *there it is*; kept alive and inflamed, he it added, by a diabolical spirit that would misguide and pervert it; thus postponing, indefinitely, the very measure it professes to desire, and turning into ashes, the fruit that well directed philanthropy would find means to ripen and to gather.

Well, Mr. Editor, as already intimated, this is *pour prendre congé*, in other words, to take leave of the *American Farmer*, as a father at a long parting takes sad leave of his son. Just 26 years ago, in the freshness of youthful enterprise, and an almost innate love of every thing rural, yet far from being sanguine of its success, the first number was sent out, rather as a feeler, to see whether the public could be persuaded that a subject so homely, could afford material for a weekly 8vo. of 8 pages. Not a day since has passed by, that the landed interest has not claimed more or less of my thoughts and solicitude; and behold, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century, circumstances have driven me to employ my pen. (I am sorry to say now for a livelihood) in advocating the same great interest, in arranging for which, I have been obliged, under "hand and seal," to deny my name and my pen to all Agricultural and Literary periodicals after the 1st of May, and hence this respectful and affectionate farewell to the child of my own creation, and the forefather of all its kind.

I will send and ask you, as the last of many favors and kindnesses received at your hands, to give place to the Prospectus of the *FARMER'S LIBRARY*, which I have en-

gaged to conduct, in New York, for Messrs. Greely & M'Elraih. It would be affecting an insensibility which is not felt, were I not to admit that I leave with heartfelt reluctance, and long lingering regards, my old native Maryland, place of my birth and boyhood—scene of so much social and festive enjoyment—theatre of all my humble efforts to be useful to my fellow-men!

"Is there a man, with soul so dead

"Who never to himself hath said

"This is my own, my native land?"

It is supposed that since a love for agricultural reading and research has taken deep root and spread through all the States, giving birth and sustenance to agricultural papers, to the number, probably, of at least 60,000 impressions, there may have arisen a demand sufficient for the liberal support of a larger and more expensive work—one intended, according to its title, to form a "LIBRARY" not only of practical Agriculture, but of other kindred subjects and branches of knowledge, with which every intellectual Farmer and country gentleman should be measurably familiar.—To such a work my mind and pen are henceforth to be given. The better to enable me to meet the enlarged views, of its liberal publishers, I respectfully and earnestly solicit the aid and countenance of Editors and friends in all parts, and of all parties—more than I do, but not more than I will endeavour to deserve.

I. S. S.

THE SUB-SOIL PLOUGH.

For the *American Farmer*.

In a late No. of the *Farmer*, a request is made, that a few acres for experiment should be cultivated with the Sub-soil Plough. I suppose an account of an experiment which has been made, will be equally satisfactory.

I have for some years past, made much use of the sub-soil Plough. Last year I ploughed a lot of fourteen acres, turning the sward well over, and following with a heavy roller. The corn was planted three and a half feet by four; when it came up, I run the sub-soil Plough on each side, crossing with a rank cultivator. A short time before harvest, I threw a light furrow to the corn, and run down the middle with the cultivator. This cultivation was induced by a strong growth of grass. I do not think the sub-soil plough can be used with safety when the corn is in an advanced state.

A cut and description of this plough may be found in the 6th vol. of the *Farmer's Register*, page 84, where it is called the Coulter Plough. I set two coulters in the same frame, six inches apart, and one six inches behind the other, to avoid choking. Under this arrangement, the plough requires the force of two horses, and if the corn rows be three and a half feet apart, twice in a row is sufficient, and it ought to be so geared that the horses run on one side of a row and the plough on the other. By this modification, the labor of a hand is saved, and the plough runs steadier than with a single coulter.

I do not recommend this cultivation for all kinds of soil; perhaps it would not suit in stiff tenacious clays—mine is friable, based on red clay.

Experience teaches, that when naked clay is exposed to the sun, it will produce no vegetation, and much injury has been done turning up a large quantity of clay, and mixing it with soil; when it is merely cut and loosened, I apprehend it imbibes moisture and affords support to plants in a season of drought.

Men of science tell us that there is a rapid circulation through all green plants, and that an inert substratum may impart no vegetative power; yet when the roots strike deep into it, perhaps its cooling effect, on the fluids, lessen the influence of a heavy drought. There was but little rain, in this region, last year, in the months of July and August. The part of the crop where I had used the coulter plough, suffered least.

I sow no wheat in corn grounds, and I think my fallows have been much benefitted by being crossed with the coulter plough.

WM. CARMICHAEL.

Wye, Queen Ann's county, Md.
19th April, 1845.

According to a statement in the *Weston* (Missouri) Journal about 7000 bales of hemp, the crop of last season, will be shipped from that place this spring. The same paper states that the aggregate amount, if the season had been favorable, would have reached 20,000 bales. It is thought that 30,000 bales will be raised in that neighborhood this year.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

The last number of the *Edinburg Review* contains a capital article on the progress of agricultural science, and we should be pleased to see it in the hands of every farmer. Those whose minds have already opened to the blessings that science may confer, and has conferred on agriculture, will feel their strength renewed by a perusal of its convincing facts, and those who sneer at "book learning" would find the foundations of their unbelief shaken by the irresistible arguments brought to bear on the subject. To some portions of its teachings we wish to direct attention, but we earnestly advise all who feel any interest in the subject to get the entire essay and read it. We commend the following graphic picture of the progress of agricultural improvements to our readers, promising them that we shall again recur to the essay from which we make the following extracts.—*Louisville Jour.*

The natural progress of agricultural improvement is, in its main steps, easily traced. It is determined partly by the nature of the soil, and in part by the density of the population. At first the people are few—land therefore abundant, instruments rude, live stock thinly scattered, and manure little cared for or collected. Only where the land is dry, or of lighter quality, and easily stirred, is the natural herbage broken up. Corn is there sown, and crop after crop is taken, till the product dwindles down to three or four seeds, when the soil is for the time abandoned, and new land broken up, to be subjected to a similar exhausting tillage. Such has been more or less the case in our time with all the older States of the American Union; such was formerly the case in many parts of Scotland; and such is still the case on the plains of Russia and Poland. In this stage of agriculture manure is almost unthought of, except as a nuisance which unavoidably accumulates, and calls for labor to remove it. On the shores of the Volga, and its tributary streams, winter aids the farmer in removing his dunghoops. They are carted on to the ice when the rivers are frozen, and the thaw sweeps them down towards the Caspian sea.

But as land becomes less comparatively abundant, corn must be raised more frequently from the same spot, and one or other of the simplest forms of rotation will be introduced. The farm is divided into three portions—one in perpetual grass, on which the live stock graze in summer, and which yields hay for their winter's food—the other too in arable culture. From the latter, in the colder countries, as was till lately the case in Sweden, a crop is taken in each alternate year. The value of manure is now, in some measure, understood, and the droppings of the cattle are collected and bestowed upon the land. We do not indeed insist upon this yearly alternating corn and naked fallow—though a rude form of husbandry found in countries where agriculture is still young—as necessarily and immediately succeeding to the system of perennial and exhausting crops of corn. It may be too sudden transition, to pass at once from many successive crops, and many years of fallow, to a single season of each; but it must, we think, be considered as a stage through which an advancing people will pass. It cannot be the result of a high refinement in agriculture, since such refinement accompanies only an increase of population; which is generally followed by a diminution of naked fallows, which cannot, in fact, afford that the land should lie idle every other year.

Where a diversity of soils prevails, as is so much the case in this Island, those parts are first selected for arable culture which, not being blown or naked sands, are naturally the driest, are worked at the least cost of time and labor, and give the most sure return. Thus certain districts, certain whole countries, the surface of some entire geological formations, have been ploughed and sown from time immemorial; while others have lain as long in permanent pasture. Hence it is, that on some of the stiffest clay lands of England, the richest old grasses exist. Hence, also, in counties abounding in clayey soils, the oldest villages are usually found upon the lighter land, or on the hills or ridges of sand gravel which here and there cover or pierce through the clay. Such a case presents itself in the eastern half of the county of Durham, in which every old village or parish church, almost without exception, between the Wear and the Tees, is situated on such rounded hills or banks, or flats of sand and limestone gravel; on which tillage is easy, the natural drainage is good, and the rains of a humid climate of less hurtful influence.

Such lighter land being all in occupation, the next step the farmer is induced to take, as the demand for corn in-

creases, is further to diminish his naked fallows—to adopt, for example, the ancient three-course shift (two crops between each naked fallow) which to the present day characterizes a very large portion of the North European agriculture. Naked fallows could not yet be abolished, even on soils from which weeds could be readily extirpated. Where manuring is little understood or cared for, they must still prevail. If we do not renovate the land by adding to it some equivalent for what we take off, we must, for a time, leave our fields to themselves, to renovate their exhausted powers as they may.

But to this state of things succeeds the alternate husbandry. Instead of naked fallows, green crops, called hence fallow crops, are grown on the land, which otherwise would have been idle. To eat these green crops, cattle are kept in greater numbers. More manure is thus produced. When laid on the land, this manure causes more corn to grow on the same extent of surface, so that a larger measure of grain is carried to market by the farmer than before; while the green crops, or rather the beef and mutton into which they have been converted, form a clear gain of food to the country, and of profit to the husbandman.

Still other benefits follow this change. Armed with this new supply of manure, (a new engine, as it were, placed at her command,) improvement turns now to the uncultivated lands. Light sands, and dry heaths and commons, which refused to grow corn crops alone, are brought by means of alternate green crops, and eating off with sheep, or other forms of copious manuring, to yield continuous and profitable returns. Thus wide wastes, like those which formerly covered Norfolk and Lincolnshire, are converted into productive domains—rich in sheep and corn, honorable to the improvers, and of great value to the State.

And now the dry land of easy tillage, and at moderate elevations, being pretty generally worked up, improvement again takes a new direction. Emboldened by past success to expend her labor and capital more freely, she discovers that the levels of lakes may be lowered, and good land around their margins thus cheaply bought; that bogs may be drained and wet lands laid comparatively dry, by making open or covered ditches (drains) wherever springs arise, and thus diverting their waters into fixed channels. These first steps in drainage add largely to the available surface of countries in which, as in ours, much rain falls. In Britain they have already done a considerable part of their work, though vast tracts of bog are still ready both in Britain and in Ireland to reward the industrious improver. In Sweden and Norway they are at present promising to add nearly an entire third to the best land of the Scandinavian peninsula.

Meanwhile, other important advances are making. Green crops yield much manure, but they also require much. It is discovered by some that the higher the farming (the more liberal the supply of manure) the greater the profit. Hence the manure of the towns comes to be eagerly sought for, and the product of the neighboring lands is largely increased. But the farmer who lives remote from towns cannot avail himself of these supplies. For him, therefore, lighter, drier, and more concentrated manures are in request. And thus arises a new and enlivening demand—that for bones, rape-dust, and other portable manures, or hard tillage, as the Yorkshire farmers call them; experience having previously shown that such substances were really capable of augmenting the produce of the soil.

Thus the country farmer and the town farmer are again placed nearly upon a level. It is in the power of both to farm high, and (if they have enterprise enough) yearly to bring new land into tillage by the aid of manures respectively within their reach. But a further great benefit follows the introduction of these easily transported and highly fertilizing substances. Moors, and wolds, and commons, and the hilly parts of farms to which, on account of the expense, it had hitherto been impossible to cart up and apply heavy farmyard manure, even could it be got, were now in effect lowered in elevation by the diminished bulk and weight of the manure to be carried to them. One cart of bone-dust was found to raise more turnips than twenty of farm-yard dung; and the corn crops which followed gave equal returns. Thus the green corn now waves on the hill-tops of Wooler and the highlands of Lincolnshire; and the Yorkshire wolds have been added to the permanent tillage lands of the kingdom.

MODE OF PLANTING POTATOES.—ROT.

Mr. Editor.—If you have not closed your paper against the potato rot, I will state what came to my observation last fall. If it is worthy a place in the *Ploughman*, it is at your pleasure.

One of my neighbours ploughed for the first time, about half an acre of plain land, inclining to a sandy loam; this, he planted with potatoes without any manure in the field; the potatoes were good.

I planted about half an acre on intervale land inclining to clay; this, I manured in the hill with old manure; this field was about half rotten.

The next, and last field, I will mention, was a peat meadow of half an acre; this, I manured with green horse dung in the hill; there were but very few sound potatoes in this field.

These three fields lay within half a mile of each other, had the same atmosphere, but a very extremely different soil. In the first mentioned field, there was nothing to decompose. In the second, the old manure fermented a second time; and, in the last, the horse dung had a powerful fermentation; so much so, that it caused the peat to ferment to such a degree as to mildew.

My conviction is, that at the time the bulbs had got their growth, but not ripe, the extraordinary hot and wet weather, caused such a heat in the ground, as to kill the potato. At that time, all dead vegetable matter was undergoing a powerful fermentation; the potato, being dead, went with the rest of the dead matter to decomposition.

I will here give a few experiments I have made in the cultivation of the potato. A few years ago, potatoes were scarce and high; in March, I told my wife if she would pare the potatoes and put the parings in the cellar, so they should not dry up, I would plant them. I planted about a quarter of an acre. I had as large and good potatoes from these parings, as I had from those I planted whole or in large pieces.

The next year, I planted a row through the centre of my potato field, with the smallest potatoes I could find; marked the row at harvesting, and found my potatoes all alike; if it had not been for the mark, I should not have known the row.

The next year, I continued my experiment with the largest and smallest I could find, planted side by side; at harvesting, I found no difference in my potatoes.

My observation in raising potatoes has led me to the following conclusion.

1. Have the ground in good condition.
2. Put but four or five eyes in a hill.
3. Plant the potato but a little below the surface of the ground.
4. Not cover the potato too deep.
5. Give them a good dressing, about the twenty-fifth of June, but not hill high; after this, the potato crop will be good or poor, according to the season.

Respectfully,

S. ELLIS.

Orange, April 9, 1845.

¶ We sometimes have as good harvests when the eyes or the parings only are planted as when whole potatoes are taken. At other times we have known a great falling off where nothing but the eyes were planted. It is not easy to explain why this is the case.

We like the rules for planting that are recommended by our correspondent, with the exception of that relating to planting eyes only. [*Ed. Mass. Ploughman.*]

THE JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

(*Helianthus Tuberosum*, Linn.)—*Mr. A. G. Summer*, of Pomaria, South Carolina, in a letter to the editor of the *Albany Cultivator*, dated December 1, 1844, says:

My attention was directed to the history and culture of this plant, in consequence of flattering experiments made with it by *Mr. Gunnell* and others in Greenville, in this State; and as it is rapidly obtaining in some parts of the State, a few remarks in connection with its superior advantages as a root crop, may not be objectionable to the readers of the *Cultivator*. Although it is called so, it is botanically, in no way allied to the artichoke, but is of the same genus as the sunflower, which it much resembles. The term Jerusalem, is, according to Webster, a corruption of girasole, the Italian name for sunflower; and it derives the appellation of artichoke from some fancied similarity in the taste of the tubers with the artichoke bottoms.

Twelve to fifteen hundred bushels have been obtained from an acre, when properly cultivated, and being relished

by horses, cattle, and hogs, it is undoubtedly the most profitable root crop which can be planted in the South; and perhaps it might succeed in more northern regions. It is rich in farinaceous substance, and all animals do well and improve when fed upon them. Last spring a friend sent me about a quart of tubers. I did not think this small quantity worth planting, as they were much injured and dried up by their long exposure. On the 3d of May, fully two months after they should have been planted, I had a small space of ground, about a rod, prepared, and put them in. A drought ensued, and they did not come up soon, and consequently lost a great deal by their being so late. They were planted in drills two and a half feet apart, and twenty inches in the drill; but the seed being so badly injured, the plants were very irregular. They were ploughed once, and the grass and weeds afterwards removed with the hoe. In November I had them ploughed up, and upon gathering them, found I had ten bushels; and it is my opinion that if they had been picked clean from the land, the yield would have reached twelve bushels. The tubers filled all parts of the soil, and some of them were two feet long, consisting of small bulbs connected by succulent roots. The roots are white, and extremely tender, whilst the tubers are slightly tinged with red. The roots make the best slips for planting, and if cut up, leaving an eye to each slip, they readily vegetate. When it is intended to feed this crop to hogs, require they no harvesting, for they readily withstand our mild winters; and if the hogs are turned in on them, they usually provide for themselves. For calves, sheep, and horses, they must be gathered and washed, but, unlike other roots, they require no cutting up. They might be fed to sheep by merely ploughing up a few daily, and letting the sheep eat them immediately from the ground. In consuming this crop, the hogs give the ground a thorough ploughing, and by turning under the stalks and leaves, they add much to the soil. Some have asserted that it is an exhausted crop, but from the genus of the plant, I infer it is not. The leaves are large, and the stalks are crowded with beautiful yellow flowers.

I shall plant them at the rate of three bushels to the acre next year. I think that quantity sufficient. They grow here on all dry soils, but will not succeed well on damp locations.

EXTRAORDINARY CALF.

We clip the following from the National Intelligencer of Friday last. While we record it as a memento of the public spirit of the owner of this noble calf, we can but express our unfeigned regret that so fine an animal—one so well calculated by his early promise and pure blood to transmit the excellencies of his generous race—should have been permitted to adorn the shambles at so early a period of his existence.

EXTRAORDINARY CALF.—We had yesterday an opportunity of examining a very extraordinary calf, raised by CHAS. B. CALVERT, Esq., of Prince George's county, Maryland. This calf (named Columbus) was exhibited for sale in our Centre Market, and bought by Mr. Henry Walker, who intends to have it in market to-morrow morning, so that his customers may have some of the finest veal ever brought to our principal market. As it may be interesting to our agricultural readers, we subjoin the pedigree of this extraordinary animal, with which Mr. Calvert has politely furnished us.

A beautiful cow of the Durham breed, the mother of Columbus, which took the premium at the late Agricultural Exhibition in Prince George's county, was also exhibited by Mr. Calvert yesterday at our Centre Market space. This fine cow and calf attracted a great number of admirers. We understand that Mr. Calvert has been offered and refused \$350 for the cow, which is a pure white, with only a few red spots on her flanks and neck.

Pedigree of Columbus.—Columbus, pure white, was calved on the 9th of February, 1845; sire, the imported bull Prince of Wales, who was by Maggot; Prince of Wales, was out of Quince, who was by Hubback, 2d; grand dam Queen of Oak, by Edward; great grand dam Pretty Face, by Frederick, who was by Comet, sold for 1,000 guineas; great great grand dam Pretty Lass, by Hubbard; great great great grand dam Pretty Maid, by Duke; great great great great grand dam by Mr. Charge's bull; great great great great great grand dam direct to the Studley bull. The dam of Columbus is the splendid cow Cinderella, whose pedigree is hereto appended.

Prince of Wales, the sire of Columbus, in 1839 took the first premium of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society as the best Durham bull, and in 1842 he took the plate premium as the best of the imported bulls who had taken the first premium, beating the great Colostr, for whom the Agricultural Society of Kentucky offered in 1839 \$2,800, which enormous sum was refused by his owner, Col. Wolbert, of Philadelphia.

I certify the above is correct.

CHAS. B. CALVERT.

April, 30th, 1845.

ADVANTAGES OF PLANTING FRUIT TREES ON DECLIVITIES.—The following communication from a Mr. Walker to the Farmers' Journal on this subject, we consider well worthy the particular attention of every person engaged in orcharding. It is remarkable, too, that whenever those who have been engaged in the fruit raising districts of Europe, come to this country and plant their own orchards or vineyards, they invariably select a gently sloping hill with a Southern aspect, experience having taught them, as they all will tell you, that such is the best situation for an orchard or vineyard:—*Louisville Farmer.*

Dodart first observes that trees pushed their branches in a direction parallel to the surface of the earth. If a tree stands on a steep it pushes both towards the hill and towards declivity; but on both sides it still preserves its branches parallel to the surface. As there is attraction between the upper surface of leaves and light, I am also persuaded, though not equally certain of it from experiment, that there is an attraction of the same nature between the under surface of the earth. This I consider the true cause of the phenomenon: I had long observed that the most fruitful orchards and the most fertile trees are those planted on a declivity, and the steeper it is, though not quite a precipice, the more fertile they prove. It is well known that the spreading of trees always renders them fruitful. On a plain they incline to shoot upwards; and therefore art is employed by skilful gardeners, and applied in various ways to check their perpendicular, and to promote their lateral growth. But this point is obtained on a declivity by nature. There a tree loses its tendency to shoot upwards, and in order to preserve its branches parallel with the surface, is constrained to put in a lateral direction. Hence an important rule in the choice of orchards and fruit gardens.

The American Poulterer's Companion: By C. N. Bement. Saxton & Miles, 205 Broadway.

The third edition of this valuable work has been called for by the public. It is a complete manual for the rearing, breeding, fattening and general management of the various species of domestic poultry. In the economy of farming, few things are neglected so often as the poultry department. The Farmer generally considers that his hens and ducks can pick up their own living about the farm, and that any labor or expense bestowed upon them is thrown away—whereas, by proper attention, and by a small expenditure for food, poultry will pay as large an increase as any department of the farm. We hope to see our Agriculturists more alive to the importance of bestowing some care upon these "small deer," and in this book of Mr. Bement's will be found full directions how this care may be bestowed in the most profitable way.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Wheat Straw Paper.—The Commissioner of Patents says that the application of wheat straw to the making of paper has been known for some years; and we find it stated in a late English paper that the finest and the coarsest kinds can alike be made, and that the experiment was soon to be tried on a large scale, as mills had been taken to Chalford for that purpose.—Should this manufacture be successful, it will only be a new proof of the indebtedness of agriculture to the mechanic arts for the varied application of its products.

NEW KIND OF BARLEY.—We heard much, some few years since, of a new kind of barley introduced into Great Britain from Peru. It was represented as having the appearance, when standing, of common barley, but as being much whiter, with a long awn. When harvested and threshed, or rubbed in the hand, the awn was detached—leaving the grain naked, with much the appearance of wheat grains, to which it was said to bear a much nearer resemblance than to barley. In Peru, when one crop is cut, another starts from the roots, which afford a second harvest, no less abundant than the first.—*Maine Cult.*

BALTIMORE MARKET, April 29.			
Beef, Balt. mess, 10 1/2	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13	Tobacco—The	market this
Do. do. No. 1, 9 1/2	Do. do. 2, 7 1/2	week has been	quite active,
Do. prime, 7	Do. do. 3, 5 1/2	and prices of	Maryland To-
Pork, mess, 13 1/2	Do. Western, 3, 6 1/2	bacco well	sustained.
Do. No. 1, 12	Do. do. 3, 5 1/2	The inquiry is	principally di-
Do. prime, 10 1/2	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 17 1/2	rected to the	better sorts,
Do. cargo, 8 1/2	Do. do. 2, none	but all de-	scriptions sell
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb, 8 1/2	Do. Western, 1, 8 1/2	readily. The	sales are a-
Do. middlings, " 7 1/2	Do. do. 2, 5 1/2	about equal to	the receipts,
Do. shoulders, " 6 1/2	Do. do. 1, 6 1/2	and the stocks	in the hands of
Do. ass't'd. West. 6 1/2	Cheese, casks, 6	the agents	comparatively
Do. hams, 8 1/2	Do. boxes, 5 1/2	very light.	We continue
Do. middlings, 7 1/2	Do. extra, 12 1/2	to quote in-	ferior and com-
Do. shoulders, 6 1/2		mon \$2 a \$3;	midding to
COTTON—		good \$3 50a	\$5; good \$6a
Virginia, 9a10	Tennessee, lb.	\$7 50; and fine	\$8 a \$14.
Upland, 6 1/2	Alabama, 6 1/2	There has	been a fair
Louisiana, 6 1/2	Florida, 10a12	demand for	Ohio Tobac-
North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi	co of the bet-	ter kinds, the
LUMBER—		prices of	which are a-
Georgia Flooring, 12a15	Joists & Se'ling, W.P. 7a10	bout as last	week, but the
S. Carolina do, 10a12	Joists & Se'ling, Y.P. 7a10	common and	inferior sorts
White Pine, panna' 125a27	Shingles, W.P. 2a3	are dull and	cannot be
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00	sold except at	a decline.
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75	We quote	common to
Common do, 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00	midding \$3a	\$4 50; good
MOLASSES—		\$5a6; fine red	and wrappery
Havana, latqu. gl, 30a31	New Orleans, 26a28	\$6 50a \$10;	fine yellow
Porto Rico, 29a	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28	\$7 50, and ex-	tra wrappery
English Island, 28a36	Sugar House, 28a36	\$1a13. The	inspections of
SOAPS—		the week are	1122 hds.
Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3a4 1/2	Maryland;	359 hds. O-
brown & yel'w 4 1/2a5 1/2		hds; and 46	hds Ken-
TOBACCO—		ucky—total	1527 hds.
Common, 2 a 3 1/2	Yellow, 8 a10	Cattle.—The	supply of
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14	Beef Cattle at	market today
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9	was full for	the season.
Fine red, 6 1/2 a 8	Rappahannock, 3 a	There were 400 head offered at the scales, of which	103 were driven to Philadelphia, 45 remained unsold, and all of
wrappery, suitable	Kentucky, 13 a11	balance, amounting to 252 head, were sold at prices ranging, ac-	cording to quality, from \$2 50 to \$3 50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, e-
for segars, 8a13	St. Domingo, 15 a38	qual to \$4.50 a \$6.75 nett. These rates show a slight decline from	former prices.
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15 a38		
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash 3.50a	Ground per bbl. 11.2a		
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00		
Do. brown, 7.50a	Brazil, white, "		
Porto Rico, 6.75a	Do. brown, "		
New Orleans, 5a 5.75	Lump, lb. c.		
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl	\$37a4.50		
Do. City Mills, 4.62a4.75			
Do. Susquehanna, 4.62			
Rye, first, 3.18a			
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.95			
Do. per hhd. 11.75			
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, bu 105a115	Pens, black eye, 50a55		
" best Va red 95a100	Clover seed, store 4.12		
" ord. topr. Md 85a103	Timothy do 2a		
Corn, white, 37a38	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.25		
" yellow Md. 39a40	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25		
Rye, Md. 63a64	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a		
Oats, Md. 24a	Brown Stuff, 15a		
Beans, 110	Shorts, bushel, 10a		
FEATHERS—per lb.			
COFFEE—			
Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a12		
P. Rico & Laguay, 5 1/2a6 1/2	Rio, 6 1/2a7 1/2		
St. Domingo, 5 1/2a 6	Triage, 3 1/2a 4 1/2		
CANDLES—			
Mould, common, a10	Sperm, 30a31		
Do. choice brands, 10 1/2	Wax, 60a65		
Dipped, a 9			

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to re-
pair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of castings, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 46 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

A BERKSHIRE SOW,

A very fine animal, about 3 years old, is offered for sale, price \$15. Apply at this Office. ap 23

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

The last number of the *Edinburg Review* contains a capital article on the progress of agricultural science, and we should be pleased to see it in the hands of every farmer. Those whose minds have already opened to the blessings that science may confer, and has conferred on agriculture, will feel their strength renewed by a perusal of its convincing facts, and those who sneer at "book learning" would find the foundations of their unbelief shaken by the irresistible arguments brought to bear on the subject. To some portions of its teachings we wish to direct attention, but we earnestly advise all who feel any interest in the subject to get the entire essay and read it. We commend the following graphic picture of the progress of agricultural improvements to our readers, promising them that we shall again recur to the essay from which we make the following extracts.—*Louisville Jour.*

The natural progress of agricultural improvement is, in its main steps, easily traced. It is determined partly by the nature of the soil, and in part by the density of the population. At first the people are few—land therefore abundant, instruments rude, live stock thinly scattered, and manure little cared for or collected. Only where the land is dry, or of lighter quality, and easily stirred, is the natural herbage broken up. Corn is there sown, and crop after crop is taken, till the product dwindles down to three or four seeds, when the soil is for the time abandoned, and new land broken up, to be subjected to a similar exhausting tillage. Such has been more or less the case in our time with all the older States of the American Union; such was formerly the case in many parts of Scotland; and such is still the case on the plains of Russia and Poland. In this stage of agriculture manure is almost unthought of, except as a nuisance which unavoidably accumulates, and calls for labor to remove it. On the shores of the Wolga, and its tributary streams, winter aids the farmer in removing his dunghoops. They are carted on to the ice when the rivers are frozen, and the thaw sweeps them down towards the Caspian sea.

But as land becomes less comparatively abundant, corn must be raised more frequently from the same spot, and one or other of the simplest forms of rotation will be introduced. The farm is divided into three portions—one in perpetual grass, on which the live stock graze in summer, and which yields hay for their winter's food—the other too in arable culture. From the latter, in the colder countries, as was till lately the case in Sweden, a crop is taken in each alternate year. The value of manure is now, in some measure, understood, and the droppings of the cattle are collected and bestowed upon the land. We do not indeed insist upon this yearly alternating corn and naked fallow—though a rude form of husbandry found in countries where agriculture is still young—as necessarily and immediately succeeding to the system of perennial and exhausting crops of corn. It may be too sudden transition, to pass at once from many successive crops, and many years of fallow, to a single season of each; but it must, we think, be considered as a stage through which an advancing people will pass. It cannot be the result of a high refinement in agriculture, since such refinement accompanies only an increase of population; which is generally followed by a diminution of naked fallows, which cannot, in fact, afford that the land should lie idle every other year.

Where a diversity of soils prevails, as is so much the case in this Island, those parts are first selected for arable culture which, not being blown or naked sands, are naturally the driest, are worked at the least cost of time and labor, and give the most sure return. Thus certain districts, certain whole countries, the surface of some entire geological formations, have been ploughed and sown from time immemorial; while others have lain as long in permanent pasture. Hence it is, that on some of the stiffest clay lands of England, the richest old grasses exist. Hence, also, in counties abounding in clayey soils, the oldest villages are usually found upon the lighter land, or on the hills or ridges of sand gravel which here and there cover or pierce through the clay. Such a case presents itself in the eastern half of the county of Durham, in which every old village or parish church, almost without exception, between the Wear and the Tees, is situated on such rounded hills or banks, or flats of sand and limestone gravel; on which tillage is easy, the natural drainage is good, and the rains of a humid climate of less hurtful influence.

Such lighter land being all in occupation, the next step the farmer is induced to take, as the demand for corn in-

creases, is further to diminish his naked fallows—to adopt, for example, the ancient three-course shift (two crops between each naked fallow) which to the present day characterizes a very large portion of the North European agriculture. Naked fallows could not yet be abolished, even on soils from which weeds could be readily extirpated. Where manuring is little understood or cared for, they must still prevail. If we do not renovate the land by adding to it some equivalent for what we take off, we must, for a time, leave our fields to themselves, to renovate their exhausted powers as they may.

But to this state of things succeeds the alternate husbandry. Instead of naked fallows, green crops, called hence fallow crops, are grown on the land, which otherwise would have been idle. To eat these green crops, cattle are kept in greater numbers. More manure is thus produced. When laid on the land, this manure causes more corn to grow on the same extent of surface, so that a larger measure of grain is carried to market by the farmer than before; while the green crops, or rather the beef and mutton into which they have been converted, form a clear gain of food to the country, and of profit to the husbandman.

Still other benefits follow this change. Armed with this new supply of manure, (a new engine, as it were, placed at her command,) improvement turns now to the uncultivated lands. Light sands, and dry heaths and commons, which refused to grow corn crops alone, are brought by means of alternate green crops, and eating off with sheep, or other forms of copious manuring, to yield continuous and profitable returns. Thus wide wastes, like those which formerly covered Norfolk and Lincolnshire, are converted into productive domains—rich in sheep and corn, honorable to the improvers, and of great value to the State.

And now the dry land of easy tillage, and at moderate elevations, being pretty generally worked up, improvement again takes a new direction. Emboldened by past success to expend her labor and capital more freely, she discovers that the levels of lakes may be lowered, and good land around their margins thus cheaply bought; that bogs may be drained and wet lands laid comparatively dry, by making open or covered ditches (drains) wherever springs arise, and thus diverting their waters into fixed channels. These first steps in drainage add largely to the available surface of countries in which, as in ours, much rain falls. In Britain they have already done a considerable part of their work, though vast tracts of bog are still ready both in Britain and in Ireland to reward the industrious improver. In Sweden and Norway they are at present promising to add nearly an entire third to the best land of the Scandinavian peninsula.

Meanwhile, other important advances are making. Green crops yield much manure, but they also require much. It is discovered by some that the higher the farming (the more liberal the supply of manure) the greater the profit. Hence the manure of the towns comes to be eagerly sought for, and the product of the neighboring lands is largely increased. But the farmer who lives remote from towns cannot avail himself of these supplies. For him, therefore, lighter, drier, and more concentrated manures are in request. And thus arises a new and enlivening demand—that for bones, rape-dust, and other portable manures, or hard tillage, as the Yorkshire farmers call them; experience having previously shown that such substances were really capable of augmenting the produce of the soil.

Thus the country farmer and the town farmer are again placed nearly upon a level. It is in the power of both to farm high, and (if they have enterprise enough) yearly to bring new land into tillage by the aid of manures respectively within their reach. But a further great benefit follows the introduction of these easily transported and highly fertilizing substances. Moors, and wolds, and commons, and the hilly parts of farms to which, on account of the expense, it had hitherto been impossible to cart up and apply heavy farmyard manure, even could it be got, were now in effect lowered in elevation by the diminished bulk and weight of the manure to be carried to them. One cart of bone-dust was found to raise more turnips than twenty of farm-yard dung; and the corn crops which followed gave equal returns. Thus the green corn now waves on the hill-tops of Wooler and the highlands of Lincolnshire; and the Yorkshire wolds have been added to the permanent tillage lands of the kingdom.

MODE OF PLANTING POTATOES.—ROT.

Mr. Editor.—If you have not closed your paper against the potato rot, I will state what came to my observation last fall. If it is worthy a place in the *Ploughman*, it is at your pleasure.

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My conviction is, that at the time the bulbs had got their growth, but not ripe, the extraordinary hot and wet weather, caused such a heat in the ground, as to kill the potato. At that time, all dead vegetable matter was undergoing a powerful fermentation; the potato, being dead, went with the rest of the dead matter to decomposition.

I will here give a few experiments I have made in the cultivation of the potato. A few years ago, potatoes were scarce and high; in March, I told my wife if she would pare the potatoes and put the parings in the cellar, so they should not dry up, I would plant them. I planted about a quarter of an acre. I had as large and good potatoes from these parings, as I had from those I planted whole or in large pieces.

The next year, I planted a row through the centre of my potato field, with the smallest potatoes I could find; marked the row at harvesting, and found my potatoes all alike; if it had not been for the mark, I should not have known the row.

The next year, I continued my experiment with the largest and smallest I could find, planted side by side; at harvesting, I found no difference in my potatoes.

My observation in raising potatoes has led me to the following conclusion.

1. Have the ground in good condition.
2. Put but four or five eyes in a hill.
3. Plant the potato but a little below the surface of the ground.
4. Not cover the potato too deep.
5. Give them a good dressing, about the twenty-fifth of June, but not hill high; after this, the potato crop will be good or poor, according to the season.

Respectfully,

S. ELLIS.

Orange, April 9, 1845.

✂ We sometimes have as good harvests when the eyes or the parings only are planted as when whole potatoes are taken. At other times we have known a great falling off where nothing but the eyes were planted. It is not easy to explain why this is the case.

We like the rules for planting that are recommended by our correspondent, with the exception of that relating to planting eyes only. [*Ed. Mass. Ploughman.*]

THE JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

(*Helianthus Tuberosum*, Linn.)—*Mr. A. G. Summer*, of Pomaria, South Carolina, in a letter to the editor of the *Albany Cultivator*, dated December 1, 1844, says:

My attention was directed to the history and culture of this plant, in consequence of flattering experiments made with it by *Mr. Gunnell* and others in Greenville, in this State; and as it is rapidly obtaining in some parts of the State, a few remarks in connection with its superior advantages as a root crop, may not be objectionable to the readers of the *Cultivator*. Although it is called so, it is botanically, in no way allied to the artichoke, but is of the same genus as the sunflower, which it much resembles. The term Jerusalem, is, according to Webster, a corruption of girasole, the Italian name for sunflower; and it derives the appellation of artichoke from some fancied similarity in the taste of the tubers with the artichoke bottoms.

Twelve to fifteen hundred bushels have been obtained from an acre, when properly cultivated, and being relished

by horses, cattle, and hogs, it is undoubtedly the most profitable root crop which can be planted in the South; and perhaps it might succeed in more northern regions. It is rich in farinaceous substance, and all animals do well and improve when fed upon them. Last spring a friend sent me about a quart of tubers. I did not think this small quantity worth planting, as they were much injured and dried up by their long exposure. On the 3d of May, fully two months after they should have been planted, I had a small space of ground, about a rod, prepared, and put them in. A drought ensued, and they did not come up soon, and consequently lost a great deal by their being so late. They were planted in drills two and a half feet apart, and twenty inches in the drill; but the seed being so badly injured, the plants were very irregular. They were ploughed once, and the grass and weeds afterwards removed with the hoe. In November I had them ploughed up, and upon gathering them, found I had ten bushels; and it is my opinion that if they had been picked clean from the land, the yield would have reached twelve bushels. The tubers filled all parts of the soil, and some of them were two feet long, consisting of small bulbs connected by succulent roots. The roots are white, and extremely tender, whilst the tubers are slightly tinged with red. The roots make the best slips for planting, and if cut up, leaving an eye to each slip, they readily vegetate. When it is intended to feed this crop to hogs, require they no harvesting, for they readily withstand our mild winters; and if the hogs are turned in on them, they usually provide for themselves. For calves, sheep, and horses, they must be gathered and washed, but, unlike other roots, they require no cutting up. They might be fed to sheep by merely ploughing up a few daily, and letting the sheep eat them immediately from the ground. In consuming this crop, the hogs give the ground a thorough ploughing, and by turning under the stalks and leaves, they add much to the soil. Some have asserted that it is an exhausted crop, but from the genus of the plant, I infer it is not. The leaves are large, and the stalks are crowded with beautiful yellow flowers.

I shall plant them at the rate of three bushels to the acre next year. I think that quantity sufficient. They grow here on all dry soils, but will not succeed well on damp locations.

EXTRAORDINARY CALF.

We clip the following from the National Intelligencer of Friday last. While we record it as a memento of the public spirit of the owner of this noble calf, we can but express our unfeigned regret that so fine an animal—one so well calculated by his early promise and pure blood to transmit the excellencies of his generous race—should have been permitted to adorn the shambles at so early a period of his existence.

EXTRAORDINARY CALF.—We had yesterday an opportunity of examining a very extraordinary calf, raised by CHAS. B. CALVERT, Esq., of Prince George's county, Maryland. This calf (named Columbus) was exhibited for sale in our Centre Market, and bought by Mr. Henry Walker, who intends to have it in market to-morrow morning, so that his customers may have some of the finest veal ever brought to our principal market. As it may be interesting to our agricultural readers, we subjoin the pedigree of this extraordinary animal, with which Mr. Calvert has politely furnished us.

A beautiful cow of the Durham breed, the mother of Columbus, which took the premium at the late Agricultural Exhibition in Prince George's county, was also exhibited by Mr. Calvert yesterday at our Centre Market space. This fine cow and calf attracted a great number of admirers. We understand that Mr. Calvert has been offered and refused \$350 for the cow, which is a pure white, with only a few red spots on her flanks and neck.

Pedigree of Columbus.—Columbus, pure white, was calved on the 9th of February, 1845; sire, the imported bull Prince of Wales, who was by Maggot; Prince of Wales, was out of Quince, who was by Hubback, 2d; grand dam Queen of Oak, by Edward; great grand dam Pretty Face, by Frederick, who was by Comet, sold for 1,000 guineas; great great grand dam Pretty Lass, by Hubbard; great great great grand dam Pretty Maid; by Duke; great great great great grand dam by Mr. Charge's bull; great great great great great grand dam direct to the Studley bull. The dam of Columbus is the splendid cow Cinderella, whose pedigree is hereto appended.

Prince of Wales, the sire of Columbus, in 1839 took the first premium of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society as the best Durham bull, and in 1842 he took the plate premium as the best of the imported bulls who had taken the first premium, beating the great Colostr, for whom the Agricultural Society of Kentucky offered in 1839 \$2,800, which enormous sum was refused by his owner, Col. Wolbert, of Philadelphia.

I certify the above is correct.

CHAS. B. CALVERT.

April, 30th, 1845.

ADVANTAGES OF PLANTING FRUIT TREES ON DECLIVITIES.—The following communication from a Mr. Walker to the Farmers' Journal on this subject, we consider well worthy the particular attention of every person engaged in orcharding. It is remarkable, too, that whenever those who have been engaged in the fruit raising districts of Europe, come to this country and plant their own orchards or vineyards, they invariably select a gently sloping hill with a Southern aspect, experienced having taught them, as they all will tell you, that such is the best situation for an orchard or vineyard:—*Louisville Farmer.*

Dodart first observes that trees pushed their branches in a direction parallel to the surface of the earth. If a tree stands on a steep it pushes both towards the hill and towards declivity; but on both sides it still preserves its branches parallel to the surface. As there is attraction between the upper surface of leaves and light, I am also persuaded, though not equally certain of it from experiment, that there is an attraction of the same nature between the under surface of the earth. This I consider the true cause of the phenomenon: I had long observed that the most fruitful orchards and the most fertile trees are those planted on a declivity, and the steeper it is, though not quite a precipice, the more fertile they prove. It is well known that the spreading of trees always renders them fruitful. On a plain they incline to shoot upwards; and therefore art is employed by skillful gardeners, and applied in various ways to check their perpendicular, and to promote their lateral growth. But this point is obtained on a declivity by nature. There a tree loses its tendency to shoot upwards, and in order to preserve its branches parallel with the surface, is constrained to put in a lateral direction. Hence an important rule in the choice of orchards and fruit gardens.

The American Poulterer's Companion: By C. N. Bement. Saxton & Miles, 205 Broadway.

The third edition of this valuable work has been called for by the public. It is a complete manual for the rearing, breeding, fattening and general management of the various species of domestic poultry. In the economy of farming, few things are neglected so often as the poultry department. The Farmer generally considers that his hens and ducks can pick up their own living about the farm, and that any labor or expense bestowed upon them is thrown away—whereas, by proper attention, and by a small expenditure for food, poultry will pay as large an increase as any department of the farm. We hope to see our Agriculturists more alive to the importance of bestowing some care upon these "small deer," and in this book of Mr. Bement's will be found full directions how this care may be bestowed in the most profitable way.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Wheat Straw Paper.—The Commissioner of Patents says that the application of wheat straw to the making of paper has been known for some years; and we find it stated in a late English paper that the finest and the coarsest kinds can alike be made, and that the experiment was soon to be tried on a large scale, as mills had been taken to Chalford for that purpose.—Should this manufacture be successful, it will only be a new proof of the indebtedness of agriculture to the mechanic arts for the varied application of its products.

NEW KIND OF BARLEY.—We heard much, some few years since, of a new kind of barley introduced into Great Britain from Peru. It was represented as having the appearance, when standing, of common barley, but as being much whiter, with a long awn. When harvested and threshed, or rubbed in the hand, the awn was detached—leaving the grain naked, with much the appearance of wheat grains, to which it was said to bear a much nearer resemblance than to barley. In Peru, when one crop is cut, another starts from the roots, which afford a second harvest, no less abundant than the first.—*Maine Cult.*

BALTIMORE MARKET, April 29.

Beef, Balt. mess, 10a11	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 113	Tobacco—The
Do. do. No. 1, 9a10	Do. do. No. 2, 7a11	market this
Do. prime, 7	Do. do. No. 3, 5a7	week has been
Pork, mess, 13a14	Do. Western 2, 6a	quite active,
Do. No. 1, 12	Do. do. No. 3, 5a6	and prices of
Do. prime, 10a11	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, a7	Maryland To-
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. No. 2, none	bacco well
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb, 8a9	Do. Western, 1, 8a2	sustained.
Do. middlings, " 7	Do. do. No. 2, 5a5	The inquiry is
Do. shoulders, " 6a6	Do. do. No. 1, 6a6	principally di-
Do. asst'd, West. 6	Cheese, casks, 6	rected to the
Do. hams, 8a9	Do. boxes, 5a8	better sort,
Do. middlings, 7a	Do. extra, 12a15	but all de-
Do. shoulders, 6a		scriptions sell

COTTON.

Virginia, 9a10	Tennessee, lb.
Upland, 6	Alabama, 6a7
Louisiana, 6	Florida, 10a12
North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi

LUMBER.

Georgia Flooring, 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10
S. Carolina do, 10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10
White Pine, pann' 12a27	Shingles, W.P. 2a9
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75
Common do, 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00

MOLASSES.

Havana, 1st qu. gl, 30a31	New Orleans, 26a28
Porto Rico, 29a	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28
English Island, 29a	Sugar House, 28a36

SOAPS.

Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3a4
brown & yell'w 4a5	

TOBACCO.

Common, 2 a 3	Yellow, 8 a 10
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9
Fine red, 6a 8	Rappahannock, 3 a
wrappery, suitable	Kentucky, 13 a11
for segars, 8a13	St. Domingo, 15 a38
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15 a38

PLASTER PARIS.

Cargo, pr ton cash 3.50a	Ground per bbl. 11.2a
--------------------------	-----------------------

SUGARS.

Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00
Do. brown, a7.50	Brazil, white, a
Porto Rico, 6.75a	Do. brown, a
New Orleans, 5a 5.75	Lump, lb. c.

FLOUR.—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl	37a4.50
Do. City Mills,	4.62a4.75
Do. Susquehanna,	4.62
Rye, first	3.18a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.	2.25
Do. per hhd.	11.75

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, bu 105a115	Peas, black eye, 50a55
" best Va red 95a100	Clover seed, store 4.12
" ord. topri. Md 85a103	Timothy do 2a
Corn, white, 37a38	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.25
" yellow Md. 39a40	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25
Rye, Md. 63a64	Ship Stuffs, bus. 20a
Oats, Md. 24a	Brown Stuff, 15a
Beans, 110	Shorts, bushel, 10a

FEATHERS.—per lb.

Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay, 5a6	Rio, 6a7
St. Domingo, 5a 6	Triage, 3a 4

COFFEE.

Mould, common, a10	Sperm, 30a31
Do. choice brands, 10	Wax, 60a65
Dipped, a 9	

There were 400 head offered at the scales, of which 103 were driven to Philadelphia, 45 remained unsold, and all of balance, amounting to 252 head, were sold at prices ranging, according to quality, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$4.50 a \$6.75 nett. These rates show a slight decline from former prices.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at his establishment, R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 46 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

A BERKSHIRE SOW,

A very fine animal, about 3 years old, is offered for sale, price \$15. Apply at this Office. ap 23

PRICE 1 DOLLAR.

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW VOLUME OF

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

AND

Spirit of the Agricultural Journals.

The Proprietor of the "American Farmer," at the earnest solicitation of the friends of his journal, has determined to change it from a weekly, to a MONTHLY publication, after the termination of the present volume—and appeals with confidence to the kind feeling and active co-operation of his present patrons, to aid him in the enterprise.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to issue his journal in a large octavo form, each number to comprise 32 double column pages of original and selected matter, printed on a handsome brevier type, to be embellished with engravings illustrative of subjects to be treated of in its columns. He deems it superfluous to make any extended professions as to the course his journal will pursue; but it may not be amiss to remark, that as it is the oldest Agricultural Journal in the country, he will exert his best abilities to maintain for it in its new form, the high reputation which, in its present one, it has sustained for nearly the third of a century. While it will contain matters connected with the husbandry of the world, drawn from the most reliable sources in America as well as in Europe—while it will treat upon Agriculture in its most extended aspects, and render the science of Chemistry, in its application to the purposes of husbandry, tributary to the enlightenment of the general mind, it will be his peculiar province to render his journal the exponent of the interests, views and systems of culture of the farmers and planters of the Middle, Southern, South-Western and Western sections of the Union, thus identifying its objects with that portion of the country in which it was his good fortune to be born, and, as he trusts, proving by its character that it merits its support.

The price of the contemplated journal will be \$1, per annum, payable invariably in advance, and as the price is low, and the postage under the operation of the new post office regulations will be correspondingly low, the proprietor, in appealing to his present subscribers, does so from a belief that, in their zeal for the promotion of the cause of agriculture, he has an assurance that they will take pleasure in increasing his subscription list; and as all new subscribers will desire to begin with the first No. of the new volume, he urges those who may interest themselves in his behalf, to bestir themselves among their neighbors, and to transmit him their lists of subscribers by the 20th of June, in order that he may form an estimate of the probable number of copies which it will be necessary to strike off, as the first number will be published on the 1st day of July, and the work continued the 1st of each succeeding month. In return for the exertions of his friends, he promises them that he will furnish one of the best agricultural journals of the day.

As it is the desire of the proprietor to make his monthly a compendium of scientific and practical farming and planting, he respectfully requests that his subscribers will make it the medium of their communications to the public.

The volume when completed will comprise about 400 large 8vo. pages, and will be regularly mailed on the 1st of every month. Any postmaster or other person remitting \$10, will be considered as our agent, and entitled to an 11th copy, or 10 per cent. commission. Such of our well-wishers and patrons that cannot give their personal services to the task of canvassing their neighborhoods, will oblige us by appointing trustworthy agents for that purpose, and allow them the commission therefor.

All letters to be directed to
SAMUEL SANDS,
Proprietor of the "American Farmer,"
N. E. corner of Baltimore & Charles sts. Baltimore, Md.

Our brethren of the press will oblige us by publishing or noticing the above.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUCKETTE,

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company of New York, may be obtained by application to
BRICE & SMITH, Agents,
No. 20 3m
No. 6 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

500 bbls for sale by
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GUANO

BICKHEAD & PEARCE,
Commerce street, Baltimore.



R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURERS AND SEEDSMEN.

Offer for sale the following valuable Agricultural Machinery, &c. which they expressly warrant to be equal if not superior to any that can be found in this city, viz.

HOUSEPOWERS, adapted to the draft of 2 to 8 horses, price 75, 1 0 and 125

THRASHING MACHINES, do 40a60

WATKINS' Fanning Mills, \$45

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Cylindrical STRAW CUTTERS 25, 28, 45 and 75

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CORN MILLS for grinding fine meal or chop for horses, \$40

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SHELLER and Husking Machines, best horse machine in the U. S. \$40

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Do. wood braces \$4

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Grass, Grain & Briar Scythes \$1a1

CORN CULTIVATORS, \$5 to 6

TOBACCO do 5 to 6

HARROWS, 6 to 16 PHIN

3 furrow Corn and Seeding Plow, \$11

a new and excellent implement \$6

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Horse Scoops or Scrapers \$10

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Trucks for warehouses \$5 to 8

Cast iron PUMPS, which draw for light clay loamy soils, price from 20 to 28 feet, \$6a7 58

Scythe Snaths, 50 to 87 1/2

Revolving HORSE RAKES, \$11

GRINDSTONES on Friction principle or finish. Price 8 to 15.

Rollers, complete, \$12

GARDEN TOOLS, embracing

every prominent tool used in a

garden or orchard either for

cultivating, transplanting or

pruning

Plow Harness complete

Shovels, Spades, Briar Hooks

Sheep Shears, Apple Pearsers

Hoes, Scythe Stones, Axes

Rakes, Forks

And many other Farming Tools

which may be found in our catalogue.

ap 23

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. Eastman at his old stand (now No. 180 Pratt Street between Charles & Hanover Streets) has on hand a very heavy stock of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consisting of a great variety of Plows & Plow Castings (which are equal to any made in this country) Wheat Fans, Cylindrical Straw Cutters, Horse powers and Thrashing Machines, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, Harrows, Farm Carts, Corn Planters of various patterns, and a great variety of other articles, all of which are made of the very best materials both wood and Iron, and in a faithful manner, which will be sold exceedingly low, as he is desirous of disposing of his present stock on hand. Very liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

Also a good supply of Landreth's superior Garden seeds in store, fresh and genuine. ap 9

PRICE 100 DOLLARS.

Reaping machines simplified, and their durability very greatly increased, will cut as fast as any I made prior to 1841; two horses are planned at first, and are relieved from the once objectionable weight, and the draught is very much diminished. The value of this late improvement has been tested by Wm. Butler and Jacob Staley, of Shepherdstown, Va. who if applied to will give it the highest character.

The large Reapers are made as usual at \$170—medium size will be made to order.

My Corn and Cob Crusher, so well known in the South, stand unrivalled—price \$25 to \$35.

Baltimore, Jan. 7, 1845.

OBED HUSSEY.

ja 9

Pulverization.



Decomposition.

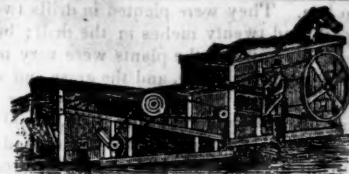
A. G. MOTT corner of Ennor and Forest streets sole agent for the sale of the "BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty & Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and caried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Price from \$7.50 to \$13, with extra point and sh re. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry."

mh 5



WHITMAN'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Eutan Street, opposite the Eutan House.

The subscriber feels very grateful for favors the past season, and will now inform his friends and the public, that having enlarged his business, he is now prepared to keep on hand and Manufacture to order, nearly all articles used in the Farming line. Also will keep on hand, an assortment of FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS, IRON, NAILS, HARDWARE, &c.

LIST OF CASH PRICES.

Two Horse Railway Powers, on an improved plan, \$100 00

One Horse " " 75 00

These Powers work with more ease to the horse, are more durable, and one or two horses on these Powers will do about double the work the same number of horses can on the common sweep Powers. They are portable, and only occupy about one-eighth the room of the Sweep Powers—they are used for driving various kinds of Machinery as well as for Thrashing.

New Threshing Machine, patented March 4th, 1844, \$100 00

These machines Thrash and clean the grain at one operation, and with one of my two horse Powers, five men will thrash and clean from ten to twenty-five bushels of wheat the hour; they are simple and durable, and may be used in the field or barn, being but very little larger than the common Thrasher.

Rights for Southern and Western States which are not sold, can be had by applying to the subscriber.

Improved Thrashers with Straw Carriers, from \$50 to 75

Thrashers, 35 to 60

These Thrashers are more durable and will thrash one-third faster with the same power, than any other now in use.

The Rice, Lomax and Hayford Fanning Mills from \$15 to 30

Clark's Smut Machines from 60 to 100

Corn Shellers " 12 to 45

Cutting Boxes for hand or horsepower 5 to 50

Corn and Cob Crushers, 22 to 50

The Wiley or Mott Plough, all sizes 4.50 to 10

The Davis, Empire and a variety of other ploughs, 4 to 12

Prouty & Mears Centre Draught, 7.50 to 13

Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, 4 to 6

Harrows of all kinds, 6 to 20

Trucks for stores, 5 to 10

Premium Pumps, a new article, 5 to 8

Lukens' celebrated Washing Machine 15 to 25

Horse Rakes, 10 to 12

Ox Yokes and Bows, 4 to 6

Grain Cradles with Scythes or without 2.50 to 5

And a variety of Scythes, Sickles, Hay Rakes and Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Grindstones, Wire Sieves, Wove wire of all descriptions, &c. &c.

Also, the New York Castings, for the Mott or Wiley Plough, by the piece or ton. Castings for other Ploughs kept constantly on hand, and all kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.

Church Clocks for Steeples with 1—2—3 or 4 pair of hands made to order and warranted.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

Also, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C. S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthum, Jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers; and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber.

o 8

J. S. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.